

## HONORS PAID BY OLD SOLDIERS

Statue of Gen. McClellan Unveiled Today.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

Cabinet Ministers and Army and Navy Officers Present.

MRS. MCCLELLAN SPECIAL GUEST

Notable Street Pageant, in Which the Military Organizations Participate—Grand Army Represented.

President Roosevelt, cabinet officers, army and navy officers and men prominent in civil life participated this afternoon in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue to Gen. George B. McClellan, which has been erected in this city by the Society of the Army of the Potomac. Hundreds of old soldiers are in the city to attend the unveiling ceremonies. Of these visiting veterans, about two-thirds are from the Army of the Potomac, of which Gen. McClellan was commander, the remainder being members of the societies of the armies of the Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee.

The monument was unveiled at Connecticut avenue and Columbia road at 2:30 o'clock. Brig. Gen. Henry C. Dwight, president of the Society of the Potomac, presiding over the ceremonies. Right Rev. Henry T. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, opened the services with prayer, after which Brig. Gen. Horatio C. King of New York gave a brief history of the statue. The unveiling of the statue by Dr. George McClellan was followed by a salute by the 4th Battery, United States Field Artillery. Addresses were made by President Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Major Gen. O. O. Howard and Major Gen. Greenville M. Dodge.

The parade of the troops past the statue will be under the command of Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff of the United States army. The military parade, which will be reviewed by the President, will be the closing feature of the unveiling ceremonies. The troops, consisting of all the regular army, navy and marine forces near Washington, the National Guards of the District of Columbia and the state of New Jersey, will assemble on Washington Heights, north of the statue, and commence marching past the President's stand immediately after the benediction. The Grand Army men will form on both sides of the line of parade and the troops will march between the lines.

The 2nd Infantry, Col. Philip Reade commanding, which arrived in Washington yesterday on the transport Summer from the Jamestown exposition, will take part in today's ceremonies. The regiment will return to Camp Captain John Smith, at Jamestown.

**Formal Ceremonies.**  
The formal dedication of the equestrian statue of Gen. George Brinton McClellan took place shortly after 2:30 o'clock. The stands, which are in triangular form around the memorial statue, were crowded with invited guests, the central figures, of course, being President Roosevelt and Mrs. Ellen M. McClellan, widow of Gen. George B. McClellan.

There was a great crowd assembled in the vicinity of the statue, and the appearance of both President Roosevelt and Mrs. McClellan were signals for outbursts of applause.

The presiding officer was Gen. Henry C. Dwight, the retiring president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

**Program of Exercises.**  
The program as announced by the committee is as follows:

Invocation by Right Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington.

Brief history of the statue by Brig. Gen. Horatio C. King, N. Y. N. G. brevet colonel, United States Volunteers.

Unveiling of the statue by Dr. George McClellan.

Salute by 4th Battery, United States Field Artillery.

Music, "The Star Spangled Banner."

Parade of troops past the statue. Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, United States army, commanding.

Address by the President of the United States.

Music, overture from "Semiramide," "On to the Field of Glory."

Address by Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., retired.  
Music, "National Hymn," Keller.  
Address by Maj. Gen. Greenville M. Dodge, U. S. A.  
Benediction by Rev. William R. Jonvey, D. D., archdeacon of Jersey City; late private W. V. Light Artillery, 11th Corps, Army of the Potomac.  
Music, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."  
The members of the Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., with visiting members, headed by Department Commander Newton Fetter, assembled about 5 o'clock and marched to the grand stand.  
The general parade was in command of Maj. Gen. Bell and was formed as follows:  
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, U. S. A., commanding.  
Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, General Staff Corps, U. S. A., chief of staff.  
Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord, adjutant general's department, U. S. A., adjutant general.  
Capt. W. M. Wright, General Staff Corps, U. S. A., aid-de-camp.  
Capt. Stanley D. Embick, Artillery Corps, U. S. A., aid-de-camp.  
Capt. Frank Evans, U. S. M. C., aid-de-camp.  
Capt. C. Fred Cook, aid-de-camp, organized militia, District of Columbia, aid-de-camp.  
Capt. John M. Rogers, adjutant, 2d Infantry, organized militia, New Jersey, aid-de-camp.  
The above-named officers of the staff were ordered to report to the commanding general.



Gen. Henry C. Dwight, Retiring President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

eral, at the Scott monument, at 1:15 p.m. May 2, 1907.

First division—Col. Charles A. P. Hatfield, 12th Cavalry, commanding.

Twenty-third Regiment, United States Infantry.

One company, 4th United States Infantry, Engineer Band.

Seventeenth, 4th, 104th, 47th Companies, United States Coast Artillery.

Fourth Battery, United States Field Artillery.

Headquarters band and 2d Squadron, 18th United States Cavalry.

Marine Band.

Four companies, United States Marines.

Company C, Hospital Corps, U. S. A.

**Command of Second Division.**

Second division—Brig. Gen. George H. Harries, organized militia, District of Columbia, commanding.

Second Regiment, Infantry, organized militia, District of Columbia.

First Regiment, Infantry, organized militia, District of Columbia.

First Separate Battalion, organized militia, District of Columbia.

Signal Corps, organized militia, District of Columbia.

First Battery, Field Artillery, organized militia, District of Columbia.

Naval Battalion, organized militia, District of Columbia.

Ambulance Corps, organized militia, District of Columbia.

Third division—Brig. Gen. Dennis F. Collins, organized militia, state of New Jersey, commanding.

Third Regiment, Infantry, organized militia, state of New Jersey.

Battery A, Field Artillery, organized militia, state of New Jersey.

Second Troop, Cavalry, organized militia, state of New Jersey.

The command formed in line on 16th street, facing west, with the right of the first division at the junction of 16th street and Columbia road northwest.

The commanding generals of the second and third divisions assembled and formed their divisions in order of march before proceeding to the place of formation of the parade.

The first division was formed ready to march with its right at the junction of 16th street and Columbia road northwest at 1:50 p.m.

The second division formed at 1:35 p.m., and the third division formed on the left of the second at 2 p.m.

The parade started at 2:30 p.m. and marched via 16th street and Columbia road



to the intersection of Kalorama road and Columbia road, where the column halted.

**Route of the President.**

The march was continued via Columbia road and Connecticut avenue. The 4th Battery, Field Artillery, U. S. A., fired a major general's salute of thirteen guns at the moment the statue was unveiled. The President reviewed both the parade of the G. A. R. and that of the military.

**Occupants of Boxes.**

Seats in the speakers' box, which was partitioned off at the main front of the grand stand, were occupied by President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Senator Wetmore and Gen. King, the statutory statue commissioner; Mrs. McClellan, widow of Gen. McClellan; Mayor George B. McClellan of New York city and Mr. McClellan, relatives; Gen. Dwight, Gen. Howard, Gen. Sickles,

Gen. Horatio C. King, Recording Secretary.

Gen. Dodge and Bishop Satterlee, the governor of New Jersey and his aid, Gen. Sangre, and Admiral Remy of the committee of arrangements. Dr. Jonvey, Mr. Loeb, Col. Bromwell and Commander Key.

Directly behind the presidential party sat the members of the cabinet, the diplomatic corps, the United States Supreme Court and the Congress and other distinguished officials, including nearly all the principal officers of the United States and foreign—attached to the warships now at anchor in the roadstead off the Jamestown exposition grounds.

The event of this evening will be the reception at the Library of Congress, which will begin at 8 o'clock and be attended by members of the society, their ladies and guests.

One of the principal features tomorrow will be the reception by President Roosevelt at the White House at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

**Statement by Secretary King.**

Gen. Horatio C. King, the secretary of the monument commission, gave the following description of the events leading up to the completion of the statue. He said:

It was not until after monuments to the memory of the first commander of the Army of the Potomac had been erected in Trenton and Philadelphia that a movement was begun to secure a recognition of his services by the erection of an equestrian statue in Washington. After consulting with Gen. W. B. Franklin, W. F. Smith, Pitts John Porter and others, ardent friends and admirers of McClellan, Gen. Lucius H. Warren brought the matter to the attention of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at its annual reunion in 1887 at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of a committee, but this was not done till the reunion at Portland, Me., in 1890, when a committee was appointed as follows: Gen. George D. Buggles, chairman; Gen. William B. Franklin, Capt. Robert D'Oreans, Duc De Chartres, Gen. R. A. Alger, Gen. William W. Averell, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Lucius H. Warren, Gen. Orlando Smith, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. Charles L. Fitzhugh, Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. W. R. Smedberg.

(Continued on Third Page.)

## 20,000 MEN MAY STRIKE IN 'FRISCO

Labor Troubles Are Growing More Serious There.

FRICITION OVER 8-HOUR LAW

Many Businesses Will Be Seriously Affected, It Is Feared.

ALL IS QUIET IN PARIS

Jacob Law, the Man Who Fired at Cuiraissiers, Will Recover From His Injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—At the end of the first day of the strike of the unions connected with the iron trades and metal workers, the extent of the strike is somewhat uncertain. The iron trades council stated last night that but 2,500 men were idle in San Francisco and the bay cities, while 4,000 men employed in shops which had granted an 8-hour day were all at work. Members of the council asserted that twenty-seven shops in this city and twenty-one out of thirty-one in Oakland had signed the new schedule. The metal workers association, on the other hand, claimed that special committees had canvassed the city yesterday and out of fifty-eight shops, foundries and works visited fifty-three were found closed and 9,000 men out of work.

Among the large plants concerned are the Union and Risdon iron works and the Fulton iron works.

The officers of the association declare that they could not compete on an eight-hour day with the eastern iron works, whose workmen work nine hours, but they offer to grant an eight-hour day if 50 per cent of the eastern concerns do likewise.

Should the strike be protracted it will soon affect many other businesses, and it is said, will in a short time affect over 20,000 men.

**Carpenters on Strike.**

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., May 2.—Nearly 300 carpenters, painters, masons and plasterers in Saranac Lake and vicinity are idle today as the result of a strike yesterday for a nine-hour day without reduction of wages, time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

**All Quiet in Paris.**

PARIS, May 2.—There is no echo here this morning of the May day rioting. The city has resumed its normal aspect.

Jacob Law, the man who fired at a detachment of cuirassiers from the top of an omnibus, wounding two of them, and who was severely handled by the crowd which attempted to lynch him, probably will recover from his injuries and will be tried for attempted murder. The man declares himself to be an anarchist, and says his only regret is that he did not kill one of the officers. He claims to be a naturalized American, but his naturalization papers have not been found, and it is apparent from letters in the possession of the police that he lived only a short time in the United States.

**Twenty Men Will Be Prosecuted.**

Less than twenty of the men arrested yesterday for riotous behavior will be prosecuted. The others have been released.

The majority of the newspapers express the opinion that the occurrences here yesterday would have been avoidable if the government had allowed the workmen to parade as they do in Anglo-Saxon countries.

The opposition press is inclined to hold the cabinet responsible for the arrogant attitude of the police. The Figaro says: "It is difficult for a government to defend social order when several of its members owe their political fortunes to the ardor with which they attacked it in the past. The surprising thing is that anarchy, after the examples shown in high places, has not sunk deeper into the masses of the people."

**Effects of Strike Far-Reaching.**

BOSTON, Mass., May 2.—Although the officers of the coastwise liners running to Boston who have already left or intend to leave their ships do not number more than fifty men, the effects of their strike will be far more reaching. Much depends upon the ability of the steamship lines to provide substitutes. If they can do so, the situation will be saved, but it is very doubtful if mates can be found to take the places of those who struck.

On the docks of the coastwise steamship companies running to Boston are over 300 longshoremen, who will be thrown out of work if the steamship lines cannot run their ships. They are the longshoremen, who are likely to refuse to work upon the vessels, as they are all union men.

**Pressmen on Strike.**

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—A strike of newspaper pressmen is threatened pending which a conference was held today between representatives of the pressmen's union and the publishers of St. Louis papers to consider the scale of wages insisted upon. The contracted wage scale under which they have been working expired May 1. The pressmen refused to work this morning pending the outcome of the conference.

**FUGITIVE BREWER HELD.**

Wanted at Syracuse for Attempted Arson—Under Conviction.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 2.—A telegram was received here last night by District Attorney Burritt from Chief of Police Naine of Niagara Falls, Ont., stating that he had arrested at that place Herman Bartels, the Syracuse brewer, wanted by the Cayuga county authorities. Bartels was convicted here last year for attempted arson, and being under heavy bail, was given three days to enlighten on his business affairs before being sentenced. Instead of appearing in court on the day appointed he fled to Canada.

Under the treaty Bartels could not be extradited for the crime for which he was convicted. Recently the grand jury of Cayuga county indicted Bartels for perjury committed while testifying in his own behalf during his trial for attempted arson. Perjury is an extraditable crime, and it was on this ground that Bartels was arrested by the Canadian authorities.

Bartels was the chief stockholder of the Bartels Brewing Company of Syracuse and was reputed to be a wealthy man. County Judge A. H. Searing, who presided at the trial, has a short time ago, and H. Greenfield, who was Bartels' counsel at the trial, has been appointed county judge. A few weeks ago Bartels' sister and daughter, who were on his bond for \$15,000, compromised with Cayuga county for \$5,000.

The government can stop the capture of any emigrants if it is considered detrimental to their interests for them to leave Italy for the port they may have selected. No company will be allowed to carry emigrants unless it owns at least two steamers.

Italians who have become naturalized Americans again become Italian citizens merely by re-entering the kingdom and declaring they have established a domicile here, or without such declaration after three years have elapsed since they re-entered the kingdom.

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TO SUCCEED ALLEN

MAJOR MILLER URGED FOR COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Political wisecracks think they see a chance for President Roosevelt to strengthen the fences of some of his political friends through the appointment of a new commissioner of patents, to succeed Frederick I. Allen, who has resigned and will leave the government service June 1. It is known that the two men who have been most prominently mentioned in connection with the office are from two states in whose politics the President is very much interested.

It is the belief among patent attorneys in this city and persons who are in touch with the political situation in these two states that the President will appoint either a New York or an Ohio man. In fact, many regard it as a foregone conclusion. Secretary Garfield of the Interior Department, who will doubtless be consulted by the President in the matter, is from Ohio, and his judgment in regard to the needs in that state would have weight.

The indications now strongly point to the selection of Major Miller. He was a candidate for the position of commissioner of patents before Mr. Allen received the appointment. He is one of the most prominent practitioners before the patent office and is a past commander-in-chief of Spanish War Veterans. He is a nephew of the late President McKinley.

Mr. Allen is at present on a visit to New York. He is to become a member of the board of directors of the National Academy of Sciences, and he will probably leave the city permanently about May 15.

**KNIFE THROUGH HIS BODY.**

Man Ran Through Restaurant With It in Him.

CHICAGO, May 2.—J. E. Burgess, owner of a restaurant, killed his cook, Alfred Beaumont, yesterday when the place was filled with patrons.

Beaumont, who is said to have been drinking, quarreled with Burgess in the kitchen. As Burgess turned to leave Beaumont thrust a knife into his back.

Burgess ran from the kitchen with the big butcher knife sticking entirely through his body. Beaumont stopped to pick up another knife and then ran after Burgess, who had reached his counter and got his revolver. A waiter pulled the knife from Burgess' body as he ran past him.

As Beaumont resumed the attack Burgess fired four times at him, three bullets taking effect.

Beaumont was taken to the County Hospital, where he died two hours later. Burgess was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where physicians say he will probably die. Both men were married.

**TREATY WITH FRANCE.**

President Roosevelt Urged to Negotiate With Regard.

NEW YORK, May 2.—A resolution urging President Roosevelt and the Department of State to negotiate with the republic of France a treaty which will adjust the commercial relations between both countries on a mutually advantageous basis was adopted at the annual meeting of the New York chamber of commerce today.

The chamber also adopted a resolution urging upon the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the necessity of providing an adequate force of experts for the examination of foreign tariffs and foreign tariff legislation. Up to the present time this work has been in the hands of one expert and one assistant at a total actual cost, including salaries, of \$3,500 per year. For the next fiscal year Congress has increased the appropriation to \$5,500.

**Killed Doctor in Wife's Room.**

IRONTON, Ohio, May 2.—Dr. Wayne McCoy, a prominent physician at South Point, was shot and killed last night by Capt. John Davis of the Portsmouth ferry boat. Capt. Davis asserted that he was defending the sanctity of his home, as he had returned unexpectedly at midnight and found Dr. McCoy in his wife's room. Davis fled to Kentucky.

**Eleven Bodies Recovered.**

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 2.—The bodies of eleven dead have been recovered from the Whipple mine, where an explosion of gas occurred last yesterday, and this was thought to be the full extent of the fatalities.

The number of injured is five, the last injured man having been taken out today. There were only slightly damaged. The cause of the explosion is still unknown.

## GRIM AND GRAY VETERANS MEET

Society of the Army of the Potomac in Session.

OTHERS PRESENT AS GUESTS

Distinguished Gathering at Belasco Theater Today.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS HELD

Numerous Aggregations of Survivors of the Civil War—Thanks Expressed to President Roosevelt.

Grim and gray, but still filled with the martial spirit and the moral courage that bade them go forth and do battle for their dear old Union in the sixties, the survivors of the Army of the Potomac and the kindred armies of the Cumberland, the Ohio and the Tennessee captured Washington today. They did not carry arms for the destruction of human life as they did from 1861 to 1865, when they marched over the muddy streets of straggling Washington on their way to the battle grounds in Dixie. Today they were armed with boutonnieres of fragrant spring flowers, the emblems of perfect peace and badges of honor won on many a hard-fought field. They carried their tattered battle flags and wore proudly on their lapels badges indicating the corps in which they fought for the salvation of the Union.

The scenes presented in many places here today were decorated with inspiration and patriotism, and there seemed a general impulse, in passing the groups of war-worn soldiers of the republic, to doff the hat in mute admiration of their heroic deeds in the past. Here a grizzled and gray-bearded fighter who served with McClellan on the Virginia peninsula and lost a leg at the battle of Antietam, and there another who left his best arm on the sanguinary field of Seven Pines; over yonder a grim warrior who was in the slaughter pen at Gettysburg, and standing by his side a tall fellow with white mustache and a sleeveless Grand Army blouse, who was with McClellan in the ebbing and flowing tide of carnage in the bloodiest one-day fight in history—Antietam.

Nearly was a group of cavalrymen of the civil war, who had swung their sabers anned by their carabines and revolvers under the lead of Sheridan, and they were swapping yarns with a signal corps man who had waved messages from the heights of Lookout mountain. Soldiers of the past, men of the greatest war in history, they saved the nation from the clutches of the rebel yoke. Greater Washington—magnificent and picturesque Washington today. To them it is a living monument of their valor and devotion to duty.

**Army of Potomac Reunion.**

The first important event of today was the twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, which was held this forenoon at the Belasco Theater, beginning at 10 o'clock. This meeting followed the several corps meetings which were held between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning. The interior of the theater was handsomely decorated with the national colors. Over the stage above the speakers were large garrison flags, while on each side of the stage were groups of corps and regimental flags.

All of the galleries were festooned with the national colors. Members of the societies of the Ohio, the Cumberland and Tennessee, who attended the session as guests of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The meeting was called to order by Gen. Henry C. Dwight, president of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, late captain United States volunteers.

Thanking his comrades for having elected him last year as their president, and said "God bless every one of you."

The report of the secretary was received and read. The place of meeting for next year was left to the decision of the executive committee. The cities placed in nomination for the next meeting were Seattle, Wash.; Williamsport, Pa., and Washington, D. C., this city being nominated by Isaac Cobb of the Ohio National Guard.

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